

National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Denver, Sept. 3-5, '02

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

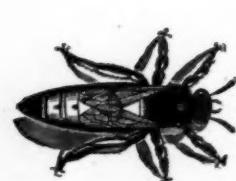
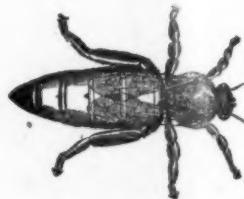
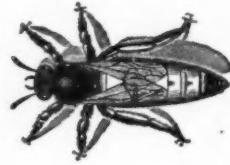
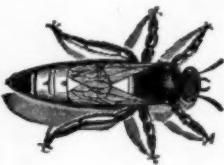
CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 17, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR
No. 29.

WEEKLY



DR. J. L. GANDY AND HOME APIARY IN RICHARDSON CO., NEB.



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AMERICAN ESTABLISHED IN 1861 THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA BEE JOURNAL

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 17, 1902.

No. 29.

* Editorial Comments. *

Bee-Growers is a term that Editor Root thinks it would be well to use so as to avoid the constant repetition of "bee-keepers." But is the frequent use of the same word objectionable if the thing itself is frequently referred to? The word "bee" is used with much greater frequency than "bee-keeper." Does our good friend of the Buckeye State object to allowing the word "bee" the monopoly of representing the thing that we speak about so often? We prefer to be a bee-keeper or honey-producer rather than a "bee-grower."

The Change in Weather throughout a large scope of country came suddenly, but there was nothing of a compromising character in the change. It was from cold to hot, sudden, distinct, unreserved. In the latitude of Chicago the feeding of bees was the order of the day throughout the month of June with those who were wide enough awake to be aware how stores had disappeared. Then just about the same day with the opening of linden came a welcome rise in the thermometer. No matter how much clover was in bloom, the bees got nothing from it during the dreadfully chilly time, and they will be more or less uncertain now whether bees are getting honey from it, and will wait with no little interest to find out after the cessation of linden bloom. Whoever may grumble about the hot weather, bee-keepers will hardly do so.

Honey Crop Prospects in California.—A leading bee-keeper of San Diego County sends us the following, taken from the San Diego Weekly Union, dated June 19:

SAN DIEGO COUNTY HONEY PROSPECTS.

The latest estimate of the honey crop in this county by those who make a business of dealing in it, is that there will be about 20 car-loads this season. The average yield is about 75 car-loads, so that there will be a quarter crop this year, if the estimate is correct. It is very difficult, however, to forecast just how much honey the bees will gather. This will depend to a considerable extent on the life of the plants and flowers from which the honey is taken.

Some new honey is already being brought to market, but the quantity is very small. One commission man said yesterday that he was not buying new honey, and when asked for the reason, he said there was none to buy. Between 4 and 4½ cents a pound is being paid for the new honey. The bee-men themselves think that the estimate of 20 car-loads for this year is a little high. There have been seasons when this county produced more than 100 car-loads. The other day Simon Levi shipped 48,000 pounds of last year's crop to eastern points. This honey had been stored since last season.

JULIAN BEE-MEN ORGANIZE.

The honey-producers of the Julian section have organized themselves into a local association for their mutual

protection, and for the purpose of marketing their honey in car-load lots. F. A. DeLuca was appointed sales agent, and John Stevens honey inspector, to grade the honey and assist in making the sales.

The motion was carried that all honey-producers of Julian and vicinity not present at the meeting, who wish to avail themselves, through this agency, of selling their honey by car-load lots, where it is not convenient to deliver their honey in Julian, they can deliver it at Foster or Lakeside, but must have their honey inspected or graded and bring their receipt from railroad agent and deposit the same with the agent at Julian.

ORANGE COUNTY'S CROP.

Orange County's honey crop for the current season promises to be particularly small, says the Santa Ana Blade, and instead of 20 car-loads, as was the aggregate output last year, the figures for this season are put by well-known and reliable authorities at not more than one-fifth of that amount. For the promise of the beginning of the season has not been fulfilled, and instead of having "honey to burn," or to sell, many bee-men are already buying sugar to feed their bees, and many more are undecided whether to incur the extra expense of feeding the colonies over the season in the hope of more favorable conditions another year, or to let them take the chances.

J. N. Smith, probably one of the best informed men in Orange County on the subject, says he has made a careful canvass of the county in the interest of the honey-business, and from information obtained from reliable sources, he feels confident that not more than four cars of new honey will be available for shipment the present season, and he further says he will not be surprised if the yield for last season is 16 or 17 cars less, or reduced to figures more easily understood, is a shortage of between 200 and 250 tons from last season's output. For from 12 to 15 tons is considered a car-load, and thus the weight is roughly arrived at.

The leading bee-keeper referred to when introducing the above quotation, has this to say in a private letter to us, under date of June 26:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.—

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find a clipping from the last San Diego Union, about the honey crop this year. The estimate of 20 cars for this (San Diego) county is, in my judgment, very high.

Julian, the place where they expect some honey, is on the extreme summit of the highest mountain range in the county, and some 75 miles back from the coast. Up there they have few bees and fewer honey-plants, and as they get no late rains, they will find, as it is lower down toward the coast, that flowers do not necessarily produce honey. I have just returned from up that way, and although I saw thousands of acres of our best honey-plant—the wild buckwheat—white with bloom, the bees did not touch it.

The fact is, our honey-plants are now at their best, but they yield very little—so that scarcely any are extracting, and they are doing it, feeling that their bees will not get enough later to carry them over.

I looked through about 500 colonies 40 miles back from the coast, this week—where they are surrounded by millions of flowers—and found only about one-fourth of them with enough honey to justify extracting.

I get reports from all over Southern California like mine. The north half of the State never has cut any figure in honey. In considering the crop from this State, you should realize that California is a long State—as long as from Louisiana to Chicago, or Savannah to Maine—and

July 17, 1902.

that the only *real* region where honey is produced is in the southern half.

Honey-buyers agreed with each other, as soon as it was given out that we had a prospect of a honey crop, to pay but 3½ cents here, f. o. b. Their mouths watered for the crop, and they agreed to cinch us.

You may be certain that our crop will not enter into the East at all this year.

Yours very truly,

This is indeed a sad condition of affairs for California bee-keepers. In all probability, then, what seems to be their loss may be the gain of the bee-keepers east of the Rocky Mountains.

In view of the honey prospects throughout the country, we should say that honey certainly should not be any lower in price than last year, and it may be a trifle higher. Still, it must not be forgotten that there was considerable honey carried over from last year, and this may aid in holding the price down somewhat.

We would like to see all our bee-keepers prosperous and happy—not only for their own welfare, but for the good of all mankind. None of us liveth to himself. We are all of one body—one humanity—and so no one should rejoice over the probable or real prospects that may result in adversity even to a portion of our fellows.

Let us all hope that there may yet be a fair harvest of honey for every worthy bee-keeper in this great country of ours.

* The Weekly Budget. *

Mr. N. E. FRANCE, the energetic inspector of apiaries for Wisconsin, wrote us June 30, as follows :

"Bees in southern Wisconsin are starving. One year ago we were talking basswood honey. No clover in 1902. There is plenty of clover in central Wisconsin."

THE APIARY OF WILFORD CHAPMAN appears on this page. Mr. Chapman wrote us :

"I send a photograph of my apiary of 145 colonies. The person shown is my son "Harry." The bees did fairly well here last year, considering the dry weather. I had about 5000 pounds of comb honey.

"I think the American Bee Journal is just right—full of good for the bee-keeper."

DR. C. C. MILLER, of McHenry Co., Ill., wrote us recently as follows :

"I think June, 1902, was the worst June for bees I ever knew. So cold that throughout the entire month I wore the

suit of clothes I wore in winter, only I shed my under-clothes. Clover seemed to yield only pollen, and I fed nearly a thousand pounds of sugar to prevent starvation. Suddenly there came a change July 2, and now for several days we have had delightfully hot weather. Whether there is any nectar to be had from the clover is not yet determined, but after the manner of bee-keepers I am hopeful."

MR. GUS DITTMER, of Wisconsin, wrote us July 7 :

"I am thinking of going to Denver in September with the rest of you."

Good! Keep on thinking about it, Mr. Dittmer, and we are sure you will then go. We would like to have such a representation there from east of Denver as will simply overwhelm those "windy" Coloradoans. Of course, we want to see a lot of people from west and south of Denver, too—in fact, from everywhere. Wouldn't it be a fine joke on those Denverites if there would be such a crowd that they would simply have to allow all to walk on their "beautiful grass," whether they wanted to allow it or not. You know that "Working" secretary of the Colorado Bee-Keepers' Association, said they had such restful grass to look at! Pshaw! we want to walk on it, and all over those alfalfa-honey chaps out there. They're "just too sweet" for anything, and need to have some of it "extracted." Let's go for them!

MR. THOMAS G. NEWMAN, in a letter to us dated June 30, had this to say in reference to attending the Denver convention in September :

"Had my health increased and given me strength enough to have borne the journey, I might have put in an appearance at Denver, which I fully hoped to have done, but I am in no condition now to take such a journey, and must, therefore, give it up. I shall be with you in spirit, and hope for a pleasant and profitable convention."

With many others we regret that Mr. Newman will be unable to go to Denver. It would be a nice thing if all of the old friends, who are in the West, might be present at the next National convention. We hope that as many as possibly can do so will be there, and make it a grand reunion.

MR. SANFORD HARTMAN, of Lincoln Co., Nebr., wrote us June 18 :

"If Providence permits, my wife and myself will join your party when you go through to Denver, and help you take in the sights. You want to take time to take in some of the excursions up into the mountains. It's the grandest thing you ever saw."

We hope that a large number will join our party on the way to the Denver convention. Remember, our train leaves Chicago at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, Sept 3, on the Chicago & North-Western road, and arrives in Denver on the Union Pacific at 2 p.m. Wednesday. A little later we will likely



APIARY OF WILFORD CHAPMAN, OF CHIPPEWA CO., WISCONSIN.

have more to say about the sights along this route, and also about the attractions in and around Denver.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY, in California, is one of the most fertile and productive localities of the world. Its fruit has a wide reputation for excellence, and its flowers are incomparable. The bee-keepers in that delightful climate met on June 26 for the purpose of organizing an association. There are over 300 bee-keepers in Santa Clara County, and they should have an effective organization, to advance their interests, and protect the pursuit. After some informal discussion an adjournment was taken until July 5, when a permanent organization was to have been effected.

Contributed Articles.

Table of Contents and Index to Books.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

I have just been indexing the 19th 1000 of my "Bee Keeper's Guide." This leads me to pen a few words on "Table of Contents" and "Index." To me, no part of a book—especially a really helpful book—is of more value than a good index. The table of contents is not quite so valuable, but is, to my mind, a far too valuable part ever to be omitted. I believe it will not be amiss to say a word in suggestion of how these parts of a book can be best utilized.

When I get a book that promises to be useful in my work, I first study carefully the table of contents. If this is well thought out and planned by the author, its thorough study will make one very conversant with the entire contents of the book. He will thus in an hour learn what it would take days to compass by the slow process of careful reading. Indeed, it will take a year or more of reading, verified by actual practice in the apiary, for one to become conversant with the whole text so he may know what a mine of wealth he has in good suggestion, fact and valuable history. Whereas, a thorough but brief study of the contents will make them keenly alive to these treasures of information. He will know that they are there, and the chapter that contains them.

To illustrate: Take Chapter XVI in my own book. It treats of marketing the products of the apiary. The table of contents gives the subjects treated as follows:

How to invigorate the market; preparation for market. Extracted honey; how to tempt the consumer. Comb honey; rules to be observed. Marketing bees; selling queens; selling bees by the pound. Vinegar from honey. Fairs and the market: What they should be. Effects of such exhibits.

A few minutes of careful, thoughtful study of this series of topics gives not only what this chapter has to give the reader, but suggests the methods and treatment throughout the entire book. Any book which is to serve at all adequately is seriously handicapped unless it offers its readers a good table of contents.

The index may well be studied from the same point of view. A good index, however, has other and even better use. It serves as a wondrous time-saver. Even though we have the best of memories, and have been most faithful students of our text, there will yet be points that we shall not keep in memory, and which we shall wish to use when time forbids much study or chance to find what is in demand. At such times a good index is invaluable.

The index, to be perfect, should present every subject under every possible head that would be suggested to the person who comes for light and information. Again, to take my own book for example. A person may come upon something that suggests "foul brood;" the ill-odor, the sunken cell-cap or the perforated capping to the brood-cell. He wishes at once to know what the trouble is. He may know nothing of foul brood, when he will turn to the index for diseases of bees, when will be treated, dysentery, spring dwindling, bee-paralysis, new bee-diseases, black-brood, sour-brood and foul brood. Or, if he has foul brood in mind, he turns at once to that in the index, and finds under foul brood: illustration of; nature of; remedies for; fasting, phenol, salicylic acid. He

can turn at once with no loss of time, to the very theme that most concerns his present needs.

In case of the young bee-keeper, robbing may come as a very practical theme in his experience. The index directs him at once to the very page where the cause and cure are to be described. The novice may commence his work when the bees are busy. Later the nectar-flow ceases, and the bees cross and irritable, being a new and not so pleasant experience to his life and work. Possibly he turns to stings, and finds where to look for prevention and cure. Or, if his desires are in line of protection, he will find under bee-dress, bee-veil, veil, bee-hat, hat, smoker, Bingham smoker; etc.—just what he needs in his extremity.

I doubt if any of us realize to the full the value of a good index. As in making a book, it is the most arduous and trying part of the work, so to the owner of a book it ought to be the most valuable and helpful portion. I suggest to all our bee-keepers to give a little time to the index of their bee-book, and I am sure it will open their eyes to the wealth of information they have right at hand.

Akin to the last is the Glossary. This is also valuable, as we may judge by the more and more frequent place that it finds in our text-books, especially the practical manuals that are to help in the every day work. A good glossary, well-paged that every theme may be quickly sought out and fully studied, is a valuable part of any manual, and will richly repay close and frequent study. This will make our reading and study more accurate and valuable.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.



Does the Rearing of Queens as Given in "Scientific Queen-Rearing" Have a Tendency Toward a Race of Non-Swarming Bees?

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Among other things, in a very interesting letter from a correspondent, I find this:

"I should like to know if you claim that queens reared by the plan given in 'Scientific Queen-Rearing,' have a greater tendency not to swarm than those reared by the bees during the swarming season, as most bee-keepers allow their bees to rear them. I purchased your book a few years ago, and have reared a few queens each year in accord therewith, and very few of the queens so reared have led out swarms, while my other colonies have kept up an excessive swarming each year. The queens in these swarming colonies were reared under the swarming impulse, by colonies casting swarms, as are the most of the queens in any apiary where the bees are allowed to swarm. Then, four years ago I purchased a queen which I supposed was reared by the plan given in your book. This queen has done well for me; but the point of interest to me just now is this: Although she has kept her hive full to overflowing with bees, they giving me a good surplus each year, fully as much so as any queen I have amongst my 150 colonies, yet only one swarm has issued from her colony since I got her. Can you enlighten me in this matter through the columns of the American Bee Journal?"

I have never made the claim that queens reared by the plan given in my book, where the queen-cells are brought to perfection in upper stories, while the reigning queen was doing good work at egg-laying below, were less inclined to swarm than were those reared when the bees were preparing to swarm, as I formerly reared all queens before perfecting the plan as given in "Scientific Queen-Rearing." At that time I was quite certain that queens reared under the swarming impulse were the very best possible, just as some still claim, but I now believe that it is possible to rear queens by other methods which are every whit as good in every respect, and perhaps better in some, than queens reared from natural-swarming cells.

Some 25 years ago I noticed that queens reared without the bees having any intention of swarming—where this was done to supersede a failing queen—were less inclined to swarm than were those reared during the height of swarming, and so jotted down this fact in my diary at that time; and during the time intervening since I first noted this matter, the queen by supersedure cell, whose bees have been given too much swarming, has been the exception, not the rule. Queens, where reared by the plan as given in my book, are brought to perfection in very much the same way as are those reared where a case of supersedure happens; and I have thought that the bees from them were less inclined to swarm. In any event, I have had far less swarming in my apiary during the past 12 or 14 years, during which time I have reared nearly all of my queens over queen-excluders, than I formerly had; yet I would not think it best to put forth the idea that a continuation of thus rearing for a quarter to half a century would give a race of non-

swarming bees, as my apiary has been managed much different during the time mentioned than it formerly was, queen-rearing being more in evidence now, while before the "race" was wholly for comb honey.

When God told all animated nature to "go forth, multiply, and replenish the earth," He implanted in the same a nature to do so; and if that nature is not carried out in bee-life, through the issuing of swarms, it will come about through the intervention of men, by way of such manipulation of hives as will throw the colony out of its normal condition, in my opinion, rather than by breeding for a race of non-swarming queens and bees. At least, that is the way I am inclined to think after all of my efforts along this line during the past.

I have received several letters similar to the above, relative to less swarming occurring since those writing had practiced the plan of rearing queens as given in "Scientific Queen-Rearing." But it must be remembered that for several seasons past, taking the country as a whole, we have had rather poor seasons, and such seasons would be conducive to less swarming. Of course, there is no harm in watching this matter; but to put forth the claim that a persistent rearing of queens over a queen-excluding honey-board, or in a part of the hive partitioned off by queen-excluding metal, will bring forth a race of non-swarming bees, would, I fear, in the end, only result in disgusting those who went into such a trial with a full belief in the honesty of the one making such claim. However, I must admit that no news would sound more joyful to me than to hear it as a settled fact, that we had accomplished what has so long been sought after—a race of bees which are non-swarmers, no matter by whom bred, in what locality they were found, and under any and all circumstances in which they were placed.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



No. 7.—Rearing Long-Lived Queens and Bees.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

Now, I am not writing this series of articles in a spirit of fault-finding, but in a spirit of trying to get at the truth in the matter of queen-rearing.

A queen may start out the first season and do fairly well, no matter if she is improperly reared; but she almost invariably fails the second season.

Yesterday (June 10) I examined two colonies that had queens that I obtained last season; one had scattering brood in one frame, and the other in two frames, while one natural queen had brood in 14 frames, and every cell occupied as far as she went. The first two are decreasing in numbers, while the other is rapidly increasing. The first two are Italians, and the other is a black of the same age as the first two queens of my own rearing. This season they have from 8 to 16 combs well filled, according to the amount of room I have given them and the time they have been in the hive.

Now, some one says the Italians are more reluctant to take possession of the supers than the blacks. Are you sure? or is it because the Italians have been degenerated by artificial or improper rearing?

In receiving so many queens, and from so many different breeders, the queen-breeder is at the first end of the line, and I am at the second. In ordering queens I prefer the untested, because I want to test all the qualities—purity, longevity, etc. In getting queens from an old, established breeder, the percentage of impurely mated is quite small. Then the chance of an untested queen being injured in the mail is not so great as is the tested one, and all she is tested for is for her purity. She is not tested for longevity and other qualities; it takes at least two seasons to test a queen properly. In ordering 12 queens from six different breeders, last season, only two were improperly mated, and not one of the 12 was worth keeping the second season.

When I first started in to making artificial swarms, it was with the greatest kind of enthusiasm, but it did not take long to find out that the artificial queens did not begin to come up to the natural ones, especially the second season.

On page 92 of Cook's Manual, he says the time when queen-rearing is naturally started by the bees we should conclude that queens reared at such seasons are superior. His experience—and he has carefully observed in this connection—most emphatically sustains this view.

Now, I will make a statement, that only queens reared under the swarming or superseding impulse, and in strong colonies (the stronger the better), are perfect. There is a

missing link to all queens reared in any other manner, whether reared on the Doolittle, Alley, or any other plan. I have reared very good queens, that is, they were very good the first season, but the second season they invariably failed.

By building up a strong, extra-populous colony, then taking out a frame of comb containing the old queen, without disturbing the colony with smoke or in any other manner, at a time when they are gathering an abundance of stores, so as to have them in as natural condition as possible, they would make a large amount of royal jelly, but the missing link would be lacking. Queens reared in that manner failed the second season.

Some 35 years ago I dissected a queen-cell that was built in an extraordinarily strong colony, under the superseding impulse. In that cell I think I found the missing link. The embryo, chrysalis, or nymph, had what I called at that time, an umbilical cord attached to the vulva at one end, and the other end attached to the side of the cell, near the base, by three or more small rootlets adhering to the side of the cell, and extending to very near the base. I then "went gunning" for more of the same sort, but found none, as I searched for them in cells built over worker-larvae or forced or unnaturally reared queens.

About that time I went out of the bee-business entirely, but kept up a strong thinking "why" I should find one, and only one, with that attachment. Was that a freak, or was I mistaken? Now, Prof. Cook, you are a scientist, which I am not; I ask you to look into this matter scientifically, and give the bee-keepers the result. Select cells from colonies that are built under the swarming or superseding impulse, dissect carefully, beginning near the base, and open it so as to get at the back of the chrysalis, for if you open it at the front you will be likely to destroy the roots, or misplace the cord so you can not make a careful examination of all its parts in their natural position. Those roots or tendrils do not go wandering around through the mass of royal jelly, but closely adhere to the wall of the cell. They suck up substance from the jelly and convey it to the queen through this tube, so she is receiving nourishment all the time. She is in the embryo stage after she has done, taking nourishment through the mouth.

Right here is partially where the longevity comes in, extra-prolificness, etc. If you examine one of those natural cells immediately after the queen has emerged, you will find the jelly that is left completely dry, tough and leathery-like, whereas examine one where you have reared an unnatural queen, before the workers have had a chance at it, and you will find it still quite moist. The missing link was lacking to convey the moisture up to the embryo. I have often wondered why there was such a lavish expenditure of seemingly useless royal jelly made by the bees. But from my present knowledge even a blind man with his eyes shut ought to see that the blessed bees know what they are about. They even do their share where they are compelled to rear a forced or unnatural queen.

Upon the quality of the queen depends the profits of the apiary. There is a vast difference between a queen that will deposit from 3 to 6 eggs in a minute and one that deposits an egg every 10 or 20 minutes. The first-mentioned compels the workers to store in the supers by their numbers and longevity, while the last-mentioned will not for lack of numbers. Of course, I mean when they are gathering sufficient to store.

A number of years ago I took an unusually strong colony of bees out of a house about 4 feet square and 6 feet high; they had been in there so long, and reared their queen to suit the capacity of the house, that the bees lived to a great age, and had become regular bandits or pirates, and a nuisance in the neighborhood. Whenever there was a dearth of forage for them to gather from natural sources, they would pitch into standard colonies in the neighborhood *en masse*, and rob them outright. They tried it on my bees, but I fixed a trap for them, and caught and kept a good, strong colony of them. I notified the owner, and he finally employed me to take them out, as the neighbors made such strong complaints about their depredations that it was disagreeable for the man to stand it. Now, what I am getting at is this:

In that colony there were not only a few old black, hairless, shiny bees, but there were thousands of them. They were so long-lived that they would forget their bad habits from one year or season to another. I have had a grand chance, in many instances, to look thoroughly into this theory. Long-lived queens make long-lived workers, and short-lived queens make short-lived workers.

Orange Co., Calif.

Convention Proceedings.

Benefits Derived from Attending Conventions.

Read at the Wisconsin Convention, in February, 1902,
BY JACOB HUFFMAN.

Our annual meeting has proved to be a great pleasure and profit to each of us, and I feel that as a result we receive valuable help for future work.

There are so many interesting and instructive features connected with, or, in other words, discussed at our annual gatherings that I am puzzled to know where to begin. To me they prove a school of no small importance.

I have been able to write down these among the things gained: Helpful thoughts suggested; experiences that have been given—given by men of talent, men who have succeeded in bee-culture, men who have accumulated wealth, simply through skill in practical bee-keeping. If a man chooses to be a mere cipher in the bee-industry, he can possibly afford to let our conventions go unattended; but if ambitious he will seek a wider outlook, take up bee-culture with its diversified activities, educating the head and strengthening the judgment. It is at these gatherings we get the very extract of success, possibly given in a nut-shell.

I would like to be able to point out a few of the advantages as they appear to me.

The question relating to our becoming consolidated, forming laws and restrictions by which the State, through legislation, is bound to protect the industry. It was in our conventions the question of foul-brood law was agitated. The discussions are full of useful suggestions, beneficial to bee-keepers all over the State.

Through our organization we have been able to kill bills introduced, which, if passed, would have been detrimental to the bee-keeper. We must admit that a vast amount of fraud has been perpetrated through unjust legislation. In this organization we have men of back-bone who are not afraid to inquire into the situation, put in our protests, and demand our rights. It is possible through the medium of our society to educate apiarists so that they may be able to take a great step in advance of where they are even at the present time.

Through these discussions we are able to distribute light and practical information which leads to scientific queen-rearing, successful wintering, the building up of a trade for our products; the hive found to be the most convenient and practical; the best and safest packages for shipping. Thus, we are enabled to make our dealings so plain, straight and honest that no outside concern can gain any foothold upon our transactions—a code of fair, honest and equitable prices.

As we confer together it is inevitable that we differ in opinion, but the current of friendship and brotherly love courses through all our transactions—important not only as regards dollars and cents, but important as regards social acquaintance. It is a mistake to think we are smart enough to "go it alone." You are far more likely to succeed if you confer with others who are working along similar lines. It is the listening and inquiring mind that paves the way to results. The whys and wherefores are always to be thoroughly considered. We live in an age of progress, when success depends more upon brain than muscle. God pity the man who is not progressive.

The thought I wish you to get hold of is, that much can be done through organization—the exchanging of thoughts without which no individual could otherwise hope to do.

The young must eventually take the place of the older ones. I know of no place where they can be better educated in bee-culture than by attending our annual gatherings, for combined efforts are always most effective.

Another feature: Through the medium of our State organization we are enabled to become members of the National Association; thus giving our members the benefit of the two for the same rate of membership.

The social part of our gathering is by no means to be omitted; to pass it by unnoticed would be unjust, although the last feature spoken of is by no means the least. These meetings are an endless source of pleasure as well as profit to the many who avail themselves of their opportunities. Speaking for myself, I never go home without feeling a great deal better friend with myself and with those whom I

meet. We are quick to recognize the pleasure we derive from these gatherings, and from the friendships made. The hearty handshake of our editors—it is with pride we welcome them at each session. We feel honored by a visit from so worthy a body of co-workers. And doubtless they, too, pride themselves that we are possessed of such a thriving, enterprising society. The two great aims of life that actuate the most of our movements are pleasure and profit; these noble men bring both to us.

The knowledge and ability of each officer and annual member of our Association have enabled us to gain the most out of each passing event. Let us all take home what we gather here, and we shall be better men, and better apiarists.

Green Co., Wis.

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

PUTTING PRODUCER'S NAME ON HONEY.

Let me offer a compromise in the matter of whose name shall go on the honey. Mark the white honey "Andrew Jackson," and the amber "Julius Caesar." Are you sure this way would not be just as well? Consumer never eats the inscription, and rarely pays any attention to it, I reckon. However, if dealers would allow the producer's name on it, said producers would, in many cases, be quite a little bit more careful in putting it up. Few of us are so bad as to enjoy seeing our names on a swindle.

STORING IN SUPERS AND BELOW.

No matter how strong may have grown the habit of storing in supers, bees will put the honey below if there is room for it there—Dr. Miller thinks. I think he's wrong—in regard to some bees, in some cases. I think I have had bees, in quite a number of cases, get so interested storing in sections in August, that they kept on after there was room below, and after, in all reasonable prudence, they ought to put the honey below. I have not positive examinations and records to show for this, however. Their plan—if plan is a right name to use—was to form the winter cluster at the top of the brood-frames and eat on up into the sections. Plan is a good one, but the final removal of the sections makes it disastrous. But the general drift of Dr. Miller's article is right, I think. Page 358.

ROBBER-BEES AND THE ROBBED.

Having had one excellent reply, to the effect that robber-bees sometimes but rather rarely sting the bees of the colony which is defending against them, behold, now comes W. W. McNeal to tell us that they are bloated with poison and very ready to sting the bees which oppose. But, under my glasses, his article seems to be almost wholly made up of it-must-be-so arguments. That style of reaching conclusions looks a little out of place in the 20th Century. Let the previous centuries suffice for the reign of King It must-be-so, and let us put Prince It-is-visibly-so on the throne. Page 359.

ITALIANIZING AT SWARMING-TIME.

At Italianizing swarms while they are being hived I am totally without experience, and so specially interested in the experience of Mr. Doolittle. Poor plan. A little better when you hive on the same old stand. But even then part of the bees are liable to ball the queen for awhile. Meantime, the rest of the bees are disgruntled at the balling, and at things in general, and many of them start out individually and find homes elsewhere, else get killed. Page 359.

PREVENTING SWARMING.

I eat a large grain of salt with the assertion that bees extra-well fed as larvae will live very much longer than other bees. But, while this is the case, I am quite prepared to hear that bees almost starved to death in their development period might be found very short-lived, and perhaps poor workers while they did live. Until we know more about this we would do well to be shy of all manipulations (whether to prevent swarming or otherwise) that throw large amounts of open brood into a hive which most of the bees will quickly desert. Why such brood does not die very

much oftener than it actually does, is one of the minor wonders of apiculture. Practically, to throw brood away—or worse—would be a heavy price to pay even for non-swarming. But perhaps I am an alarmist seeing ghosts and things. This about the paragraph on preventing swarming, page 371.

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF BEESWAX.

The convenient definition that beeswax is chemically a varying mixture of three different waxes, seems to be upset by the report of Prof. Eaton, page 361. Mixture of two compounds with small quantities of two other compounds. Whether all the four are properly called waxes or not seems to be left a little "*in nubibus*." All right. Getting exact truths is bothersome, and comes high; but we can't do without it—not even if the next chemist finds five substances, and quarrels with previously reported proportions. But next time he must tell us what the "ester number" is.

HOW THINGS SEEM IN CANADA.

I smile—but not so broad a smile as might transpire in Canada. In that region, it seems by page 363, an object a foot across is a *little* larger than one's face.

AN EXTRACTING KINK.

From Aikin's paper to the Chicago convention I take this item: The bees of an extracting super, when an extracted super with honey-bedabbled combs is put beneath, stop persistently at the border of it, so that you can't smoke them out of the super you wish to clear. This is just what might be expected, and still what many of us would fail to foresee. Page 374.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Getting Rid of Burr-Combs.

This has been the best season I have ever had with my bees, and as a result there are great masses of burr-combs built between the tops of the frames and the supers, and also between the frames. What is the best plan to get rid of these next spring?

ALABAMA.

ANSWER.—I know of no other way but to scrape off the objectionable combs. For this purpose a knife of any kind may be used, the knife not sharp enough to cut the wood easily. Years ago the general space over top-bars was $\frac{3}{8}$ inch instead of $\frac{1}{4}$, and every year I cleaned off the burr-combs over top-bars at the time of putting on supers. I used a sharp garden-hoe. Bracing my foot against the top of the hive in front, I scraped the hoe toward me, while an assistant kept the bees smoked out of the way.

Plan for Working for Comb Honey.

Do you think it is a good plan to work for comb honey in the way E. E. Coveyou tells about on page 411?

SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—The plan is an excellent one, being substantially the same as has been repeatedly given in this department. His communication, however, is not entirely without error. He says nothing about using a queen-excluder, although he seems to put on at once the super that has already been occupied. Whatever may have been his experience in this regard, others have found that in such case the queen is very likely to go up and lay in the super, if no excluder hinders, even if full sheets of foundation be in the brood-chamber. So the safe thing is to put the super on the swarm *after* the queen has established a brood-nest below, unless an excluder is used.

He says to move the old colony about a week after swarming so as to have the flying force united with the swarm, which is really the core of the whole matter; but he is a little confused when he says, "it is better to have the

flying bees from the parent colony enter with the swarm, as it gives the swarm wax-workers, which is very important at this time, and it gathers later." There will be a full quota of wax-workers with the issuing swarm, and the bees that join the swarm when the old colony is removed will be field-bees that are already gathering and will do little at wax-work. So instead of helping to have more wax-workers, the proportion of wax-workers will be less than it was before the accession of the flying force from the old colony. But this is simply a little matter of misunderstanding, and leaves the plan all right.

A Beginner's Questions.

On June 19 I had my hive open and counted the queen-cells, there were 4 capped, 7 or 8 ready to cap, and 19 in various stages of construction, nearly all with eggs or larvae; each side of the brood-frame had one or more. Now I have had the drone-guard on since June 12; on that day I moved the hive to one side, and put an empty one in its place with a guard on it, and shook the bees off the comb in front of the trap. I found it impracticable to get all the bees off, but I cleared the combs sufficiently to expose the queen, if she was there (as I thought). After doing this I replaced the combs in the new body, and watched as the bees went in; there were lots of drones, but no queen could I find. Now that trap has been on ever since (that night I allowed drones to enter the hive). All this morning (June 24) the weather was wet and dark, but at 2 p.m. the sun came out brilliantly, and I was out feeding chickens when I saw the air was full of bees; they clustered in the forks of a little apple-tree, about 3 feet from the ground, and I left them there and went and took the trap off of the hive, as the bees were still issuing; then I took a frame from the hive with a little uncapped brood in it, some honey and the rest uncapped brood, with 3 capped queen-cells at the bottom, and held it among them. It would hold only a few, however, so I placed it in the hive with frames of foundation and shook the bees off into a box. It held 6 quarts and was filled once and three-quarters, or more than a peck of bees. They all went into the hive all right, but I do not know whether the queen is with them or not, and that is my trouble. I put the super they had been working in on their hive, but no honey-board. There is only a little honey in 3 or 4 sections.

1. Should I now cut the queen-cells out of the original hive, leaving but one?

2. In case the queen stayed behind, will the bees stay in the new hive and hatch queen-cells without trying to swarm out with the queen as they fly out? And if the queen is in the old hive will she kill off hatching queens?

3. Should I have put the honey-board under the super?

4. The bees clustered within 50 feet of the old hive. Can I move them back beside it?

5. I suppose the drone-trap must come off now, to allow young queens to take their wedding-flight. ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. Under ordinary circumstances, cutting out all cells but one would be all right. In this case it is not safe, because you did the very unwise thing to shake the combs. Please never do that again. If you shake combs with queen-cells you are likely to injure or destroy the young queen. So if you should now cut out all queen-cells but one, the one you left might contain a dead queen. The safer thing now is to put your ear to the hive each evening, and when you hear the young queen piping, go to the hive the next morning and cut out *all* queen-cells that are left. Of course it is now too late for this, but I am talking about what you ought to have done. When the swarm issued there was possibly a young queen with it (the old queen having been killed or lost), and in that case you would need to cut out *all* queen-cells that were left. You could tell whether a young queen had emerged by seeing whether there was a full-sized cell empty.

2. If I understand you rightly, the hive on the old stand is one you are talking about, it having most of the bees and brood, with a number of queen-cells. The great probability is that when the first queen emerges the bees will swarm. (The plan mentioned of listening for the piping queen would help out.)

3. If bees are put into a hive without empty frames or foundation, and sections upon which they have been working are at once put on, there is danger that the queen will go into the sections. Either wait a day or two before giving the super, or else use an excluder.

4. After bees have been flying even for a few hours, it is difficult to move them a short distance without loss of

bees. Fasten them in the hive for 24 hours, then pound on the hive before opening it. Look out that you don't smother them.

5. Yes, unless the young queen can fly out she will be a drone-layer, if she lays at all.

Size and Style of Hives—May be Lazy Bees—Bee-Sting Cure.

1. What size and style of hive would you use in Iowa, running chiefly for comb honey? I have 6 colonies of bees, 3 in American hives and 3 in Langstroth hives. Which do you think is the better?

2. I have a colony of bees that do not work as fast as the other colonies. What is the matter with them? The supers are not on, and the hives are light, but there are plenty of bees.

3. The best remedy for bee-stings I ever had is Chamblain's Pain Balm, applied frequently. IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. You will probably find that the hive with the regular Langstroth frame ($17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$) will suit you best; but as you have both kinds side by side, you can decide for yourself better than any one else what will best suit you. But try and decide before you have many more on hand, for you will find it a very troublesome thing to use more than one kind of frame in the same apiary, unless you treat them as box-hives. Whether you should have eight or ten frames is a question not easily answered. On the whole, the probability is that the larger hives may be better, unless you object to the weight. The smaller hives require a good deal closer attention.

2. It is hard to guess what is the trouble. It is barely possible the bees are queenless. The queen may be very old and poor. The bees may be of lazy stock.

3. After you have had stings enough you will probably not give a rap for any remedy, but will quickly give a slap on your leg to kill the bee and wipe the sting out of your hand, and then go right on with your work.

Rearing Queens Under Superseding Conditions.

I notice that some breeders say their queens are reared under the superseding condition of the colony.

1. How could they have enough colonies superseding to rear many queens?

2. When a colony wants to supersede a queen do they kill her and then build queen-cells, or do they build cells and make her lay in them?

3. If they build the cells after the egg is laid in it, why should the queens be any better than the one reared by removing the old queen from the hive?

4. How can I find out when a colony is going to supersede the queen? I should like to find one in this fix, as I want to rear a few good queens for my own use, but as I do not bother the brood-nests much this time of the year, I am afraid I should not find any superseding their queens?

5. I have only 25 colonies, and they were all Italianized last year. Do you think they would be apt to supersede a queen this year?

6. What do you think of queens reared from the cells formed when the bees swarm? I have an idea that I could next year force some of my best queens to lead out swarms early by stimulating, and giving them sealed brood so they would be strong colonies.

MISSISSIPPI.

ANSWERS.—1. A superseding colony can only rear one queen to completion, but it can start or continue a number of queen-cells at the same time, and one lot can be taken away and another lot given time after time.

2. They start queen-cells with the queen present, just as they do when they are preparing to swarm, only a smaller number.

3. The cell is built before the egg is laid in it; but I know no reason why a cell built for superseding should be any better than the best cells started under favorable circumstances when the queen is removed.

4. Look to see whether they have started queen-cells, and then guess whether it means superseding or swarming.

5. Sometimes a queen may be superseded before she is a year old, but in that case the superseded queen is poor. Usually queens are not superseded till three years old. Among 25 colonies you may expect about eight queens to be superseded every year.

6. Swarming cells are as good as can be had. If they are not of best stock you can inoculate them with larva from your best queen.

Piping of the Queen—Nice-Looking Apiary—Bee-Paralysis, Etc.

1. Can a person hear the queen pipe when standing by the hive?

2. How can I make my apiary look very nice? Also, where can I get any kind of dwarf shrub or bush that does not grow to exceed four feet in height?

3. How long does a queen remain in the hive after she hatches? and suppose the weather is too cold for them to swarm after she is hatched, what then? I have heard that the bees kept the two queens apart until swarming-time.

4. What are the first symptom of bee-paralysis?

I have a colony that I have been watching, and sometimes I see bees that are hanging out, start hopping around, and then fall off the hive dead.

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. Generally speaking, no; but on a very still evening a queen may be heard when you are standing some little distance from the hive. The right way is to go to the colony after bees have stopped flying in the evening, and put your ear tight against the hive. You may then hear the free queen piping in a shrill voice, and the queens yet in their cells quahking in reply, in a coarser voice.

2. It is not well to have anything like a bush four feet high in an apiary. It would only be in the way, without giving a satisfactory shade. Perhaps nothing is nicer than to have spreading trees with a velvety sward beneath. If you do not care for expense, you might prefer a cement pavement to the sward, in which case there would be no grass growing up in front of the hives to trouble the bees. If you cannot have the trees, you can have the vines on a trellis overhead, the trellis being high enough so you can walk freely beneath. For immediate results you can have vines that grow from the ground in a single season, such as hops or wild cucumber, at the same time having something more permanent coming on, as grape, Virginia creeper, trumpet-vine, etc.

3. Don't take the hearsay of those that know little about bees, but get a good text-book, and it will enlighten you on this and many other questions. You seem to think a young queen comes out with the swarm. That is true only of after-swarms. The old queen comes out with the first or prime swarm, and perhaps eight days later the first young queen emerges. If the bees contemplate further swarming, they stand guard over the young queens in the cells, preventing the free queen from destroying them. A cold, wet spell may prolong this.

4. The bees you saw hopping about was perhaps the first symptom you might notice, unless it would be bees making a trembling motion with their wings, the other bees appearing to drive them out, some of the diseased bees being black and shiny.

Requeening—Bisulphide of Carbon.

1. In requeening would it be a safe way to place say 2 combs of brood and young bees on the old stand, and the young queen with them, placing the old colony on top, with a wire screen between, for say 36 hours? Then allow them to pass down through a bee-escape, after which place the balance of the brood below, and remove the old hive?

2. Would you allow a hybrid colony to escape general destruction whose bees have put up 120 Danz. sections of honey to date, about one super being apple or fruit bloom, the balance white clover?

3. I requeen to Italianize as the stock has run down, many too vicious little blacks. Here the surplus usually depends on buckwheat, and we have frequent swarms then. These are old queens and bees that usually die off at all events, in a few months. Why does not this method do the requeening, year after year, and what comb they make if taken care of is a help for the next season? Is not this method (of requeening) just as profitable as to bother with rearing queens, requeening, and all that? Of course new blood will have to be added year after year to meet the black stock and keep it in subjection.

4. In using bisulphide of carbon, do you stack up the supers and place the carbon on top? How long does it require?

5. How would it work to close up a cellar tight, and place it in there to destroy ants? or would the gas it generates remain in the corners thereof and wait for a lighted lamp to blow the house up?

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWERS.—1. You are hardly explicit enough. You do not say just what bees are on those two frames that are

with the queen. I suspect, however, that the supposition is that they are at least such that there is no question about the safety of the queen with them. I also take it for granted that the old queen has been removed from the colony placed over. In that case I should expect the plan to succeed, especially if honey was coming in freely. But I should expect a good many bees to perish during the 36 hours imprisonment. Having the queen all right with two frames of brood and bees, perhaps you might like better the following way: Let the colony to be requeened be queenless a day or two; then place over it a hive with two brood, bees, and queen, having between the stories a heavy piece of paper or two or three thickness of newspaper, with a hole large enough to allow just one bee to pass from one story to the other. If honey is yielding when this is done, you need have little fear as to the result.

2. I would respect a queen whose workers were doing exceptionally good work, no matter what her color or pedigree.

3. I have studied over this question quite a little, and I can't make out what you mean. I should understand it to mean the method of requeening mentioned in the first question, you buying the new queens, as you speak of its being as profitable as to bother with rearing queens; but right after that you say new blood would have to be added, and you wouldn't need to add new blood if you bought your queens. If you will tell me what method you mean, I'll try my best to answer.

4. In using bisulphide of carbon stack up the supers and place the drug on top, as you say, and the length of time is not very material. At a guess, I should say that the work might be done fairly well in an hour; but 24 would be better.

5. The gas evaporates and diffuses itself through the air very rapidly, so that after the cellar is opened and aired for a few hours there would be no danger of an explosion.

Swarming Questions.

1. I had a small colony of bees in a hive for about a week; I then had a large swarm come out, and hived it; it stayed in the hive over night, but in the morning came out and went in with the small colony. After they left the hive I looked to see whether they had any comb, and there were two queens, and two bunches of bees inside with a queen about dead. Do you think they had all of these queens with them when they swarmed? They went into this other hive and carried out another queen.

2. Yesterday I was watching a swarm work, and I saw a queen come out and fly away; she was gone about three minutes and came back again; it was a second swarm. What made her do this?

3. I had a second swarm yesterday, and this morning I saw a dead queen lying on the alighting-board. Why did this queen die? Was she an old or a young one? The dead queen was on the old alighting-board. NEW JERSEY.

ANSWERS.—1. It will not do to be too positive about such things, but this may be a fair guess: There was a plurality of queens in the strong swarm, and for some reason the bees divided into factions, and part swarmed out with one of the queens, going in with the small swarm. The small swarm had a queen before, and now two were in the hive, and you saw one of them carried out dead. Sometimes a half dozen queens may be in an after-swarm.

2. She was out on her bridal trip.

3. Two or more queens were in the swarm, and all but one were killed—not an uncommon thing with an after-swarm.

Why Dead Cells?—Separators—Races of Bees—Bitter-weed Honey.

1. I gave a colony young brood from which to rear a queen. They made as fine cells as I ever saw. After waiting some time I opened them and found both were dead. What caused them to die? We did not have weather below 56 degrees during that time.

2. Suppose I use drone-comb starters for extracting frames, will the bees be likely to build the whole comb drone-comb? If so, how wide should the starters be? If not, how can I get drone-comb built?

3. Suppose I use separators, would the bees be likely to build nice comb honey without starters? If not, how can I fasten the starters without a regular outfit?

4. Do you know anything about the Carniolans,

Syrians, Holy Land or Cyprian races of bees? If so, how do they work and sting compared with the full-blooded Italians? How do they do crossed with the blacks or Italians?

5. Would you advise me to have a few colonies of either or all four races with 75 colonies of blacks, hybrids and Italians?

6. Some times I see 3 or 4 bees around one bee; they don't seem to be trying to kill it, but act as if they were talking to it. What are they doing?

"Mississippi" asked you if bitter-weed honey was bitter; you told him you thought it was. You should try to eat some of it. I would like to see you when you try it. It is very pretty honey—looks as yellow as gold.

ALABAMA.

ANSWERS.—1. With weather at 56 degree there might be no danger of chilling brood, providing the weather continued at that or near that all the time. But if the weather were a good deal warmer than that for a good many days, and then a drop to 56 degrees there might be danger. For during the warm weather the circle of brood would expand, and then the cluster, shrinking on a cool night, the edges of the combs—the place where the queen-cells are most likely to be—would be exposed and cells killed.

2. With starters of drone-comb there will be more drone-comb built than with starters of worker-comb, but I should hardly expect bees to fill a whole story with drone-comb. The only sure way would be to have drone-foundation—a thing not easily obtained because there is no demand for it. Are you sure you want drone-combs?

3. You cannot depend upon the bees building in the right place without starters. Some who have no regular foundation-fastener use melted wax to fasten the foundation.

4. There are those who prefer each one of these different kinds, but the majority prefer Italians.

5. It would do no harm to try them, so long as your bees are not unmixed at present.

6. They act that way toward a strange bee, sometimes; just as a policeman might hold you up and question you if he should find you on his beat in the middle of the night in a strange city.

Virgin Queens Uniting with a Swarm.

When a swarm issues from a colony having a clipped queen, and a virgin queen comes out to mate, and goes among the swarm, will she return to the nucleus from which she came, or will she settle with the swarm?

Bees are about starving here (June 30); the weather has been so cold, and now it is so wet the bees cannot gather anything.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—When a virgin issues from the nucleus to make her wedding-trip, she generally returns to the nucleus, but occasionally enters a wrong hive, and there is a possibility that she might be induced to unite with a swarm without any reference to the drones in that swarm.

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CLOSE SATURDAYS AT 1 P.M.—Our customers and friends will kindly remember that beginning with July 1, for three months we close our office and bee-supply store at 1 p.m. on Saturdays. This is our usual custom. Nearly all other firms here begin the Saturday afternoon closing with May 1st, but we keep open two months later on account of the local bee-keepers who find it more convenient to call Saturday afternoons for bee-supplies.

PAGE

Pretty Hot

time to build fence, but our factory is running full time making your fall fencing.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.
 Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)....	\$.75	\$1.40	\$3.25	\$6.00
Sweet Clover (yellow)....	.90	1.70	4.00	7.50
Alike Clover	1.00	1.80	4.25	8.00
White Clover	1.20	2.30	5.50	10.00
Alfalfa Clover80	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.
 Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
 144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



Full Basswood Bloom.

EDITOR YORK:—The following little poem was suggested by the condition that now exists, I am happy to say, at our three apiaries. The basswood bloom is very full; only unfavorable weather will prevent a good crop being secured. The trees seem to be in a healthy condition, and free from insect pests.

LINDEN BLOSSOMS.

The linden blossoms hang to-day.
 Like little bells so creamy white;
 Around each flower the bees will play,
 From early morn till dewy night,
 Making the sound we love to hear—
 The sign of the bee-keeper's prosperous year.

The winds and rains have passed away,
 The fleecy clouds float in the sky;
 Soft breezes cool the sun's bright ray,
 While busy workers swiftly fly;
 The while the bee-man's heart is thrilled
 To see the combs so quickly filled.

The toiler is gladdened at the sight,
 Good cheer the flowers have quickly brought,
 Each day that closes clear and bright,
 With blessing sweet its hours fraught;
 Chasing the anxious thoughts away,
 In fairer promise day by day.

HARRY LATHROP.

Lafayette Co., Wis., July 8.

Good Prospect for Honey.

We have a good prospect for honey, if the weather is right, but it was too cool and then too wet, but now it is warm enough. I never saw so much white clover.

Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 7. J. S. BARB.

Pollen-Gathering.

On page 355, I read, "Bees have some discrimination in the matter of collecting pollen, and if there is an over-supply in the hive they will let up on the gathering, no matter whether they have a queen or not. When a colony loses its queen the workers keep right on gathering the pollen just the same, but when the combs begin to be well supplied with pollen, then they desist from gathering."

Well, if the above statement is true, and confirmed with bees in the State of Illinois, or in the city of Chicago, then our bees are the most ignorant critters to be found, for they don't possess such intelligence. For they do gather pollen as long as there is any to be had, unless they become queenless and the brood all sealed, then they will slacken up in gathering either pollen or honey. But they always prefer gathering honey, if they can get it, excepting such colonies as have a young queen just commencing to lay; those ignorant things did not stop, but kept right on at the usual rate until they got "pollen-bound" to such an extent that the queen could not lay any more for want of room, and the bees could not deposit the pollen; but in the effort of doing so they would lose it, and large quantities would drop on the bottom-board. If a colony of bees is being run for extracted honey, in a 4-story hive, they will get very strong, and by fall will store nearly all the lower story full of pollen, and enough in the second story to carry them through until the next spring, when the same thing is repeated over again. So I have to soak the combs and set them to fermenting, when the

To make cows pay, use Sharpies Cream Separators. Book Business Dairying & Cat. 212 free. W. Chester, Pa.

QUEENS!

Buy them of H. G. QUIRIN, the largest Queen-Breeder in the North.

The A. I. Root Company tell us our stock is extra-fine; Editor York, of the American Bee Journal, says he has good reports from our stock from time to time; while J. L. Gandy, of Humboldt, Nebr., has secured over 400 pounds of honey (mostly comb) from single colonies containing our queens.

We have files of testimonials similar to the above.

Our Breeders originated from the highest-priced, Long-Tongued Red Clover Queens in the United States.

Fine Queens, promptness, and square dealing, have built up our present business, which was established in 1888.

Prices of GOLDEN and LEATHER-COLORED QUEENS, after July 1st:

	1	6	12
Selected	\$.75	\$4.00	\$ 7.00
Tested	1.00	5.00	9.00
Selected Tested	1.50	8.00	
Extra Selected Tested, the best that money can buy ..	3.00		

We guarantee safe arrival, to any State, continental island, or any European country. Can fill all orders promptly, as we expect to keep 300 to 500 Queens on hand ahead of orders. Special price on 50 or 100. Free Circular. Address all orders to

Quirin the Queen-Breeder,

PARKERTOWN, OHIO.

[Parkertown is a P. O. Money Order office.]
 1bA26 Please mention the Bee Journal.

Bees For Sale.

75 colonies in Improved Dovetailed Hives, in lots to suit purchaser.

O. H. HYATT,

13Atf SHENANDOAH, Page Co., Iowa.
 Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BOYS WE WANT WORKERS

Boys, Girls, old and young alike, make money working for us. We furnish capital to start you in business. Send us 10¢ stamp or silver for full instructions and a line of samples to work with. PAPER PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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The Pacific Rural Press,

The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated, \$2.00 per annum. Sample copy free.

PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,
 330 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Excursion to Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.

On July 25 the Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets at rate of \$14.00 for round-trip. By depositing return portion of ticket with Joint Agent at Chautauqua Lake, an extension may be obtained until Aug. 26, 1902. Also lowest rates to Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo and other eastern points. For full particulars, address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago. 34—29A2t

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We can furnish you with The A. I. Root Co.'s goods at wholesale or retail at their prices. We can save you freight, and ship promptly. Market price paid for beeswax. Send for our 1902 catalog.

M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

Italian Queens—bred for business, by the best methods, and from the best honey-gathering stock. My bees are free from disease, and are hustlers. No small or inferior queens sent out. Untested, 75¢; tested, \$1. 28A4t D. E. ANDREWS, Bloomington, Ind.

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Bee-Keepers—Attention!

Do not put your money into New Fangled Bee-Hives, but buy a plain, serviceable and well-made hive, such as the regular Dovetailed hive arranged for bee-way sections. Honey-producers of Colorado—one of the largest honey-producing sections in the world—use this style.

Thousands of Hives, Millions of Sections, ready for Prompt Shipment.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis.

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COLORADO SPECIAL

VIA THE

Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

Leaving Chicago daily at	6.30 p.m.
Arriving Omaha	7.00 a.m.
Arriving Denver	7.50 p.m.

Another train leaves Chicago at 11.30 p.m. daily, arriving Denver 7.55 a.m., second morning.

The Best of Everything in Modern Transportation Service.

\$25.00

CHICAGO TO DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS AND PUEBLO AND RETURN.

Tickets on sale on various dates through the summer, and from August 30 to September 10, inclusive, covering the time of the **National Bee-Keepers' Convention** at Denver, September 3-5, 1902. Tickets are limited for return to October 31, 1902.

For tickets and descriptive booklet on Colorado apply to agents of the North-Western-Union Pacific Line at

461 Broadway - - -	New York	301 Main Street - - -	Buffalo	12th Floor Park Building,	Pittsburg
287 Broadway - - -	New York	212 Clark Street - - -	Chicago	234 Superior Street - -	Cleveland
601 Chestnut Street - -	Philadelphia	193 Clark Street - - -	Chicago	17 Campus Martius - -	Detroit
802 Chestnut Street - -	Philadelphia	435 Vine Street - - -	Cincinnati	128 Woodward Avenue - -	Toronto
368 Washington Street - -	Boston	53 East Fourth Street - -	Cincinnati	2 East King Street - -	Toronto
176 Washington Street - -	Boston	507 Smithfield Street -	Pittsburg	60 Yonge Street - - -	Toronto

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CHICAGO.

Queens Now Ready to Supply by Return Mail

Stock which cannot be excelled. Each variety bred in separate apiaries, from selected mothers; have proven their qualities as great honey-gatherers.

Golden Italians Have no superior, and few equals. Untested, 75 cents; 6 for \$4.00.

Red Clover Queens, which left all records behind in honey-gathering. Untested, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00.

Carniolans —They are so highly recommended, being more gentle than all others. Untested, \$1.00.

ROOT'S GOODS AT ROOT'S FACTORY PRICES.

C. H. W. WEBER, 2146-2148 Central Avenue,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(Successor to Chas. F. Muth and A. Muth.)

Marshfield Manufacturing Company.

Our specialty is making **SECTIONS**, and they are the best in the market. Wisconsin BASSWOOD is the right kind for them. We have a full line of **BEE-SUPPLIES**. Write for free illustrated catalog and price-list.

Marshfield Manufacturing Company, Marshfield, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**28 cents Cash
paid for Beeswax.**

low, upon its receipt, or 30 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price.

Address as follows, very plainly,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

* * This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying 28 cents a pound—CASH—for best yel-

extractor throws it out, and in quantities large enough to "paint the town brown," or green, if it happened to be that color.

Now, I suppose some of the readers will hollow, "What a greenhorn!" Yes, I suppose I am green yet, although I have kept bees for 10 years, and for the last four years I have made bee-keeping my principal business, keeping from 150 to 300 colonies, and producing large quantities of comb and extracted honey. If pollen were salable, I would have a wagon-load to sell every season. A colony of bees, in this locality, if run for extracted honey, will soon become so "pollen-bound" that something has to be done, for the bees gather so much of it that they can not consume it, and it is left in the combs and becomes a nuisance. Furthermore, if left in the combs, and honey be put on top of it and sealed over, and used for winter stores, it excites too much brood-rearing in the cellar, and the bees come out strong in bees and light in stores in the spring, some of them consuming all of their honey so they have to be fed in the spring. The same is true when all the combs are full of sealed honey. Bees winter best, in this locality, with about half of the combs empty, especially the center ones, and extremely poor fares a colony under such conditions, having a late-reared queen.

I lost 10 colonies last winter, having 10 sisters for queens of the choicest Italians this country produces.

So, for me, not too much pollen, and not depending on the bees to regulate the same.

A. C. BARTZ,

Chippewa Co., Wis., June 16.

Hiving a Swarm with a Colony.

In the "Editorial Comments" on page 403, it is requested that some one state "how long it may be necessary to wait after a colony has swarmed before a swarm can be given to it, without danger of having the swarm re-issue."

Time should be given for destruction of all queen-cells in the hive of the colony to which the swarm is to be introduced; or, the apriarist should go through the hive and remove them before introducing the swarm.

Wm. M. WHITNEY.

Walworth Co., Wis., July 2.

A Swarming Experience.

Talk about swarming! It occurred in our apiary yesterday, and still at it to-day, but not so heavy. The young bees were out for a play; a swarm issued, and we covered the adjoining hives to avoid mixing. While we were watching for the queen we glanced down the row and saw two others coming out; we hurried there to cage the queens, when we looked back to where we had been a few minutes before, and saw the swarms coming out of the hives which we had covered. We uncovered them, and by that time about all in the row, some 30, had the fever, and were out. We glanced over to the row on "Easy Street;" they, too, had taken up the rumpus, and the whole string of them joined the others as fast as they could tumble out of the hives. We have the colonies all named—prefer names to numbers, as we never were very apt with figures. I am not going to give you the names of all, only a few that you are familiar with. "Rambler" swarmed about noon, and had been hived beside "C. C. Miller;" the latter behaved very nicely, and did not come out. I think the reason was, because "York" was not there to go along, as "York" had swarmed a week ago and was in the "hospital row." "E. E. Hasty," as usual, did his part last by coming out after all the others were through. "Rambler" got crazy, as he had always wanted to go to some place, and swarmed again. "Mrs. Rambler" got lost in the fracas. A few queens came out, all black ones, and got their heads pinched.

There was a cluster on a tree as big as a barrel. We thought of the man who had fixed the clock, and had enough left to fix another one. We beat that, as we had three light swarms housed with division-boards, the returning bees being about as many as a corporal's guard, so we helped ourselves to the big pile and fixed the three in working

ITALIAN**BEES AND QUEENS!**

We have a strain of bees bred specially for honey-gathering and longevity. We feel confident of giving satisfaction.

PRICES:
for the remainder of this season:

1 Unested Queen	\$.60
1 Tested Queen80
1 Select Tested Queen	1.00
1 Breeding Queen	1.50
1-Comb Nucleus, no queen	1.00

J. L. STRONG,

204 East Logan St., CLARINDA, IOWA.
25Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Dittmer's Foundation!

Retail—Wholesale—Jobbing.

I use a PROCESS that produces EVERY ESSENTIAL necessary to make it the BEST and MOST desirable in all respects. My PROCESS and AUTOMATIC MACHINES are my own inventions, which enable me to SELL FOUNDATION and

Work Wax Into Foundation For Cash
at prices that are the lowest. Catalog giving

Full Line of Supplies,

with prices and samples, free on application
BEEWAX WANTED.

GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

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**Queen-Clipping Device Free....**

The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device. Address,
GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

BINGHAM'S PATENT Smokers

24 years the best.
Send for Circular.
T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

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QUEENS—Try Our Stock.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Dec. 31, 1901.
Your queens are fully up to standard. The honey queen that you sent my brother takes the lead. She had a rousing colony when put off for winter. The goldens can be handled without smoke or veil.

Very truly yours, JOHN THOEMING.

MONTHS..... July and August.

NUMBER OF QUEENS..... 1 6 12

HONEY QUEENS

Untested..... \$.75 \$ 4.00 \$ 7.00

Tested..... 1.00 5.00 10.00

GOLDEN QUEENS

Untested..... \$.75 \$ 4.00 \$ 7.00

Tested..... 1.00 5.00 10.00

Select tested, \$2.00. Breeders, \$5.00 each.
2-frame Nucleus with Untested Queen, \$2.25 each; 3-frame Nucleus with Untested Queen, \$3.00 each; 6 for \$2.75 each.

D. J. BLOCHER, Pearl City, Ill.
Please mention the Bee Journal

DAIRYMEN ARE DELIGHTED
to meet those who work for us. Cow keepers all have money. We start you in business. You make large profits. Easy work. We furnish capital. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars.
DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal
When writing Advertisers.

order, took out the division-boards, and think they will make a record-breaker.

The fracas lasted about two hours; we had one queen too many, but she is now in the sweat-box. I expected there would be some queens balled by returning bees, but on examination I find all in order.

The mix-up appeared agreeable, and about equally distributed, only "Miller" was fuller than a tick. It will be obliged to get out soon to get room according to its strength.

The fun of it was, they were tame—no stinging. If any of the readers can beat that record, at home or abroad, I would like to hear from them.

I have 55 colonies, all were out but those that had swarmed except the wizard ("Miller.") No super work is being done; the weather is wet and cool.

We are thankful all our queens were clipped; if they had not been it is quite likely our apiary would have been sick to-day—at least the manager would have been.

The swarms have behaved very badly this season; they do not care where they return—enter any hive, and usually make two or three attempts before the queen is willing to go with them.

J. P. BLUNK.

Webster Co., Iowa, June 27.

Long Drouth.

We had a very good flow of honey here during the early part of the season, but the last two weeks the bees have done nothing on account of the long drouth, and I am afraid they will not get any more surplus honey this year.

JOE S. WISE.

Copiah Co., Miss., July 5.

Bees Wintered Well.

I wintered 55 colonies of bees—all that I put into winter quarters. I disposed of 13 this spring, have had 7 swarms issue, have made one division, and 5 nuclei.

JOHN T. COBURN.

Middlesex Co., Mass., July 1.

Hard Weather on Bees.

The past few days have been very hard on the bees. I am feeding the most of mine. The most populous colonies seem to be the worst off for honey.

J. W. JOHNSON.

Stephenson Co., Ill., July 1.

Think It Was Starvation.

I rather think the case mentioned on page 419 is like many similar cases I have seen lately, which were complete starvation. The southern counties of Wisconsin, last summer, had severe dry weather, so that all clover was killed, with results as follows: Bees wintered well, were strong in April and May, 1902, gathered quite a little honey from fruit-bloom and dandelion, but it was all used up in the abundant amount of brood reared, so that by June 15 they were out of feed, and many colonies actually ate up the liquid portion of the brood, leaving the dry larva and grubs on the hive bottom-boards. Several apiaries I found once that in May were strong colonies, and by June 27 were dead from starvation.

Basswood bloom is opened. Good weather on July 3, 4 and 5, and good colonies did well. July 6 it was rainy. I never knew or heard of such condition in Wisconsin before.

Grant Co., Wis., July 7. N. E. FRANCE.

Good Crop Expected—Swarming.

I have seen several reports from various sections of the country, some discouraging. While we in central Indiana have had cold, windy weather my bees are in a flourishing condition, and I look for a bountiful harvest. The majority of the bees surrounding me have the foul brood. I manage to visit those within reach and exterminate it. Some it puts out of business.

I notice that swarming puzzles a great many, as well as myself. I have had a number ask how to prevent swarming. To me there is but one way that will give satisfaction,

A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one of the buttons as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10 cents; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

Low Round Trip Rates, via Union Pacific, from Missouri River,

To Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colo., July 1 to 13, inclusive, Aug. 1 to 14, 23 to 24, and 30 to 31, inclusive.

To Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colo., June 25 to 30, inclusive, July 14 to 31, inclusive.

To Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, Aug. 1 to 14, inclusive.

To Glenwood Springs, Colo., July 1 to 13, inclusive, Aug. 1 to 14, 23 to 24, and 30 to 31, inclusive.

To Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, July 1 to 13, inclusive, Aug. 23 to 24, and 30 to 31, inclusive.

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Correspondingly Low Rates From Intermediate Points.

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on application to

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
27Atf OMAHA, NEB.

Tennessee Queens

Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select long-tongued (Moore's), and Select, Straight 5-band Queens. Bred 3½ miles apart, and mated to select drones. No bees owned within 2½ miles; none impure within 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. 29 years' experience. **WARRANTED QUEENS, 75 cents each;** **TESTED, \$1.50 each.** Discount on large orders. Contracts with dealers a specialty. Discount after July 1st

Send for circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
SPRING HILL, TENN.

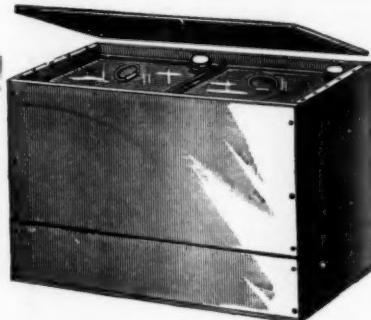
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BEST Extracted Honey For Sale

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

Alfalfa Honey

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



Basswood Honey

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Prices of Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

A sample of either, by mail, 10 cents, to pay for package and postage. By freight—two 60-pound cans of Alfalfa, 7½ cents per pound; 4 cans or more, 7 cents a pound. Basswood Honey, ½ cent more per pound than Alfalfa prices. Cash must accompany each order. You can order half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. The cans are two in a box, and freight is not prepaid. **Absolutely Pure Bees' Honey.**

Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted Comb and Extracted Honey!

State price, kind and quantity.
R. A. BURNETT & CO., 199 S. Water St., CHICAGO
33Aif Please mention the Bee Journal.

\$5 TO START YOU IN BUSINESS

We will present you with the first \$5 you take in to start you in a good paying business. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and directions how to begin.
DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ills.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Famous Italian Queens!

BUCKEYE STRAIN OF 3-BANDED LONG-TONGUES are wonderful honey-gatherers. One customer bought 10 dozen. Just think of it! (He bought a few last season as a trial.)

MUTH'S STRAIN GOLDEN ITALIANS.

As fine as money can buy. Either of the above by return mail, 75c each; 6 for \$4.00. Selected tested, best money can buy, \$1.50.

FULL LINE OF THE FINEST DOVETAILED HIVES AND SUPPLIES.
Send for Catalog.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,

Front and Walnut Sts., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

► Fancy Glassed Comb Honey ►

Any bee-keepers in New York or Pennsylvania producing either White Clover or Raspberry Fancy Comb Honey (in glassed sections), will find it to their interest to write to the undersigned at once.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.**

Please Mention the Bee Journal when writing
Advertisers *****

and that is: First get one or more text-books, such as Langstroth, Prof. Cook's, or "A B C of Bee-Culture," and study the nature and habits of the insects which you intend to handle. Either before or after, subscribe for one or more good bee-papers. The outlay will be but \$4.00 or \$5.00. I insist that this is the only way to become successful, and then you are ready to prevent swarming or reduce it to a minimum.

My bees average \$4.00 or \$5.00 per colony, which I think does pretty well for this locality. Then, others do not get anything, and their bees often die from starvation.

I will give one of the ways I have to hold swarming in check: First, a deep entrance, full width, and keep the bees in a grove with plenty of sunlight, cool to work with, then the heat does not irritate the bees. Clip the queen's wings and hive the swarm on 5 frames of starters, and put on the supers the second day; in about 10 days move the other 4 frames to the center of the brood-nest, or, I might say, when they have the 5 frames built clear down put the 4 frames in the center, and you have a nice colony and several pounds of surplus honey. R. L. HASKETT.

Tipton Co., Ind., June 29.

Very Little Honey.

There is very little honey from this (River-side) County. I have 8 cases from 150 colonies.

JOHN C. WILMS.

July 6, 1902.

Too Much Rain.

Rain, rain. Basswood is in bloom, but the weather is inauspicious. EUGENE SECOR.
Winnebago Co., Iowa, July 8.

A Discouraging Season.

I am sorry to say the prospects are very discouraging here. Bees have to be fed to keep them alive. I found 2 colonies to-day starving out. It is so wet and cold, and no white clover is in bloom yet. It looks as if we would have a very poor year. If the bees live there may be a fall flow from heartsease. I had only 11 swarms out of over 200 colonies.

N. STAININGER.

Cedar Co., Iowa, June 28.

Poor Prospects in Southern Calif.

The prospects for honey are exceedingly poor. The sages are all dried up on the mountains, and an almost total absence of moisture from fogs or showers have about "done us up." Southern California will not be in it this year.

J. M. HAMBAUGH.

San Diego Co., Calif., June 21.

Bees Starving—No Honey-Flow.

Bees are actually starving here. June was wet and cold, with no honey-flow at all.

J. A. McGOWAN.

Butler Co., Pa., July 2.

Bees Not Doing Much.

Bees are not doing much here. White clover was almost all killed by the drought last summer, and there is not much bloom of any kind for the bees to gather honey from. Our only hope will be the fall honey crop. Last year, at this time (June 20), I had some colonies that had stored from 50 to 75 pounds.

Coffey Co., Kans. J. M. CHRISTIE.

A Very Poor Season.

This has been a very poor season in southwestern Wisconsin for the bee-business. Our bees wintered well, but it was very cold and windy, and the bees did not get any benefit from the soft maple, which we have in abundance.

It was rainy and cold all during the dandelion and fruit bloom, so it was worth very little to the bees. We all had to feed up to June 10, more or less. After that time the bees gathered enough to live on. June 17 I talked with two bee-men, one of whom had 40

colonies, and the other had 90; they said there was not a pound of surplus or new honey in a hive. My bees were the same.

We lost white and all other kinds of clover last year and through the winter. There is very little clover, and with so much cold weather and rain it is no good.

Our bees, in this section, are swarming to beat everything. I had several swarms the first part of June, with not over a half-pound of honey in the hive.

Basswood is heavily loaded, but we have so little of it, as there are so many stave factories, excelsior mills, etc., that have cleared it off. We hope for enough honey to carry our bees through into the next season.

Grant Co., Wis., June 27. L. G. BLAIR.

May Get Fall Crop.

The bees are not doing very much good here. I have had only one swarm up to date. Basswood was in bloom last week, but we have had an old-fashioned June freshet of three days' rain, and no prospects of clearing up very soon; this means lots of fall honey, if the weather should prove favorable.

White Co., Ind., June 30. A. WORTMAN.

Poorest Season So Far.

This has been the poorest season for bees, so far, that I ever experienced. My 34 colonies came through the winter on the summer stands without any loss, and were in fine condition, but they are now almost destitute of honey, and a very poor prospect of getting any soon.

H. G. WYKOFF.

Warren Co., Iowa, June 30.

Half as Much as Last Year.

My first extracting, last year, was June 25; at this time there is very little honey above the brood-nest, but the bees are very strong. If the weather remains favorable we will get at least one-half as much honey as last year, which was 130 pounds per hive. Farther back in the mountains the crop will be very nearly as good as last year, or, in other words, about one-half of the county will produce little or no honey, while the other half will get a full crop for an ordinary year.

L. C. NORTHRUP.
San Diego Co., Calif., June 24.

Honey Outlook Very Poor.

The weather has been cold, rainy and cloudy for a month. Colonies that did not have much honey and a prolific queen overflowing with bees must be fed. I have fed 6 colonies during the last week that did not have an ounce of honey—something I have not done since I have kept bees.

Blossoms of white and red clover have no bees on them. The outlook is very poor, though basswood buds are plentiful, and will be opened soon, if we have a few warm days.

N. A. KLUCK.

Stephenson Co., Ill., June 28.

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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The honey market may be said to be on a vacation so far as actual business is concerned. Should the harvest of 1902 be practically a failure there will be no dearth of extracted honey, as there is more of it in storage than we have ever known at this season of the year. If the consumers are not too greatly impressed with the idea that the honey harvest is a failure this season it may be worked off at an advance in price. Beeswax is lower, yet sells well at 30 cents per pound.

K. A. BURNETT & CO.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—Some new comb honey has arrived. We quote: New, 14@15c; old, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c; amber, 5@6c. Beeswax, 25@30c. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The market in extracted honey is good with prices lower. Amber, for manufacturing purposes, brings from 5½@6½c; better grades from 7@8c. Fancy comb honey sells at 16c; lower grades hard to sell at any price. Beeswax strong at 27@30c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Honey market not opened yet for this season, but we look for demand to begin in a couple weeks. No old crop in the way. Expect good demand and good prices for new crop, which is very light in this vicinity.

H. R. WRIGHT.

DETROIT, Apr. 8.—Fancy white comb honey, 15c; No. 1, 13@14c; dark and amber, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 6½@7c; dark and amber, 5@6c. Beeswax, 29@30c. M. H. HUNT & SON.

NEW YORK, July 7.—There is some fair demand for comb honey at 14c for strictly fancy white; 12@13c for No. 1, and 10@11c for amber. Extracted quiet at unchanging prices. Beeswax dull and declining at 29c.

HILDRETH & SEGELEKEN.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—The shipments and offers on new comb honey are so little, besides the predictions for the yield of honey so uncertain, that I can give no figure for prices. Extracted is selling for the same price—Amber, in barrels, 5@5½c; alfalfa, 6@6½c; white clover, 6½c. Beeswax, 28c in cash.

C. H. W. WEBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—White comb, 10@12 cents; amber, 7@10c; dark, 6@7 cents. Extracted, white, 5@—; light amber, 4@—; amber, 4@—. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27@29c; dark, 25@26c.

While offerings are light of both comb and extracted, buyers are not numerous at extreme current rates, nor do they show disposition to operate in a wholesale way at prices now generally asked. Most dealers are doing little else at present than awaiting developments, and producers, as a rule, are not crowding honey to sale.

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